# **DOL-SSA Data Exchange Project Design**

The following document describes what and how the states and SSA will exchange data. Also, the benefits to each agency are identified as well as costs associated with this project.

# What type of data the states will receive from SSA?

As is currently done in Utah and Wisconsin, the SWAs would transmit the name, date of birth and SSN of the UI claimant when a claim is first initiated. SSA would check its various databases to determine the validity of the SSN submitted and, if available, provide information on pension receipt (amount of the SSA pension being received by the individual) and the results of checks against SSA's death status databases (if the SSN matched a SSA benefit recipient).

SSA's response to the inquiry contains the following data: Input data valid [the SSN submitted is a valid SSN and name/date of birth (DOB) matches]
SSN invalid [SSN not issued, not a valid SSN]
Birth date does not match
Given name initials do not match
Surname does not match
Multiple SSNs used by individual with submitted name and DOB
<ul> <li>Amount and type of pension received (only if the state deducts social security pension from the weekly benefit amount)</li> <li>Death list information (if individual was a SSA benefit recipient)</li> </ul>
SSA's verification program has tolerances in checking SSNs: Accepts one missing, extra or transposed letter
If month of birth matches, year of birth can vary plus/minus one year
If year of birth matches, month of birth can vary
If surname does not match, accepts matching first name and month/year of birth
Matches nine combinations for up to one incorrect digit
What information will SSA receive from the SWAs?
SSA claims representatives would input the SSN of the applicant and the applicable state code(s) using a modified Wage/Benefits Inquiry (IBIQ) input screen. The response from the SWA provides:
Most recent quarterly wage dataWeekly UI benefit payments

SSA claims representatives will use these data in making Supplemental Security Income (SSI) eligibility determinations while the applicant is being interviewed. Although SSA receives data from the NDNH, the data lags by two to three months and is less useful for SSA purposes.

#### **Data Transmission**

(Also see attached network diagram)

# How will the SWAs access the data from SSA? Through a process called Unemployment Insurance Query (UIQ)

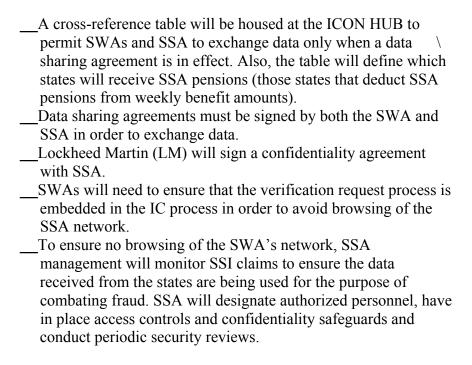
An automated process embedded in the claims taking software (for security reasons) would generate a request immediately upon the claims representative starting an initial claim. The request would go through the ICON network to the ICON HUB where it would be routed to the SSA mainframe over a SSA leased line and a response would then be generated from the SSA system. The SSA response would be routed back over the SSA leased line to the ICON HUB where it would be routed over the ICON network to the state agency mainframe and then to the UI claims representative's workstation. UI claims representatives would receive an alert on their workstation screen if the name, date of birth, and SSN failed SSA's validation and/or if the claimant was receiving SSA benefits. If SSA checks against SSA's claims database revealed relevant death information, this would also be provided in the alert. The UI claims representative would then question the claimant further to resolve the discrepancy or establish an issue. [Note: SSA prisoner data are not available on-line and thus could not be part of the proposed data exchange initiative. States could still obtain prisoner data through the existing State Verification and Exchange System (SVES) if desired.]

# How will SSA access SWA's data? Through a process called Wage/Benefit Query (IBIQ).

SSA claims representatives would enter the desired SSN and
destination state on their workstation. The request would flow
through SSA's telecommunications network to the SSA
mainframe where it would be routed through a SSA leased lin
to the ICON HUB in Blythewood, S.C.
ICON would route the request over the ICON frame relay
network to the destination state, where it would be treated as
any other IBIQ request.
The response would flow from the responding state back

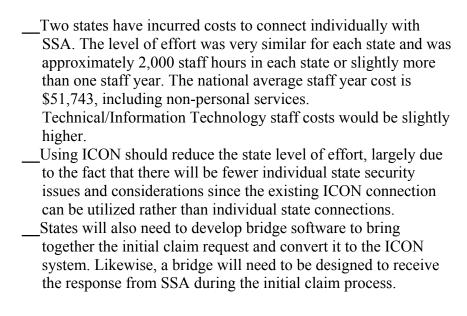
through the ICON network to the ICON hub and then through SSA's leased line to the SSA mainframe through SSA's telecommunications network to the SSA claims representative.

#### **Security**



### **Estimated Costs**

#### What are the SWA's costs?



# **Additional Funding for the States**

The President's FY 2003 budget contains funds for states to help with the costs associated with the embedding of software at the onset of the initial claims process.

# **Benefits**

# Why use ICON?

There are several reasons why states should use ICON rather than independently having a direct connection with the SSA or using the SVES batch process. Some 30 states currently use the SVES process.

Security reasons. Providing access to SWAs via ICON will
make connections easier and more secure. ICON is a private
network and would provide a single point of entry or contact
between the SWAs and SSA. LM would control the ICON traffic
and provide basic security.
System configurations. There would not need to be multiple
configurations to connect the states to SSA. The only connection
needed is that from the ICON hub to SSA. There would, however,
need to be added claims taking software in each state to connect
the initial claims system generated request with the ICON network
Real time data. States would be able to complete an initial claim
by addressing identity and pension issues with the claimant thus
eliminating the procedure of re-contacting the claimant at a later
date, which will cost the state more in man hours.

#### What benefits will the SWAs notice?

\_\_SWAs would achieve greater administrative/operational efficiencies:

- O Data needed for accurate determination of pension offset (31 states reduce benefits if there is pension receipt) would be immediately available to the claims taker while the claim is being taken, thus eliminating the need to wait for information;
- o Claimant identity verification would be strengthened by SSN/name verification and discrepancies would be immediately identified and addressed; and
- o Customer satisfaction would be improved because more claims could be completed accurately without delays.

# \_\_Cost Savings

o UT and WI project administrative cost savings in the amount of \$200,000 and \$300,000 respectively.

- o UT conservatively projected a benefit (fraud and abuse) cost savings of \$357,000.
- o Based on the cost-savings by UT and WI, states should expect to see a reduction in their administrative and benefit costs.